# CONDITIONS AT NOME.

## WARNINGS WHICH WOULD-BE MINERS SHOULD HEED.

Washington, May 19 (Special).—The Senate has had printed as a document an interesting report on the conditions existing in the Cape Nome mining district in Alaska, prepared by a special agent of the Census Bureau, A. F. Wines. Mr. Wines was at the Nome or Auril City settlement last August and September, and describes the situation there at the close of the mining operations. He says:

According to the usual practice in mining camps, the residents of the town live principally in tents. On August 23 I made a rough count of the various edifices in Nome. There were at that time about four hundred and seventy-five tents and seventeen frame buildings in the town, and about a dozen scattered log cabins back on the tundra. Beyond the spit the line of tents was scattered along the beach for a distance of ten miles. The town was growing rapidly, and was a scene of great activity, which was principally directed toward the erection of more substantial structures for the winter, as is proved by another count, made September 12, which showed only a slight increase in the number of tents, while there were at that date nearly two hundred frame buildings either already finished or in process of construction.

On September 7, 8 and 9 I made a trip down the beach to a point at least five miles beyond the line of tents, which extended for about fifteen miles. There were at that time 530 tents beyond those on the sandspit, while 780 men were in sight on the beach. The total number of men on the beach at that time was probably as high as 1,000; two weeks previously, when the excitement was at its height, it may have reached 1,500.

### FIGURES HARD TO GET.

During a trip made along the four principal creeks in August I learned, by inquiry of the foremen on the various claims, that there were about 515 men on them, including all kinds of labor and superintendence. On the rest of the creeks in the district little more than prospecting is being done, and it is difficult to estimate how many prospectors may be scattered among the various streams and gulches that cover this mountainous mining region. According to my own observation, which is confirmed by the judgment of many others, the total population of the Nome mining district, including the town, does not exceed three thousand men. Those who are inclined to boom the district will put the figures considerably higher.

It is even more difficult to estimate the value of the season's output than to estimate the size of the population. I give below the results of inquiries made upon the beach and along the creeks. It should be remembered that the tendency to misrepresentation on the beach is exactly opposite to that upon the creeks. On the latter the men in possession of claims have a reasonably secure title to the property, and are therefore disposed to boom its value by an exaggeration of the output. The beach, on the contrary, has been worked as common property, and very small patches of ground, sometimes not more than ten feet square, have been held only by the strength of possession, with whatever moral right may accrue.

Those who were fortunate in their location were careful to conceal the fact, for fear of the encroachments of their neighbors, or even the loss of their ground. The ordinary reply to questions concerning the output is that the workers are "making wages." I obtained definite statements from more than one hundred men, and after reducing them to equivalent terms I find that their earnings averaged $18 a day. I have reason to believe that the true average for the whole beach would be somewhat higher. When a man's confidence could be gained he would often admit that he was making $30, $50 or even $75 a day; and there is no doubt that in the richest places there were lucky individuals who, on occasional days, took out over $200. There are many well authenticated stories which prove the wonderful richness of the sand.

### SPEEDY RETURNS.

N. B. Goodrich, manager for the North American Transportation and Trading Company, states that two men, who left the employ of the company to work on the beach, brought in $1,250 at the end of three weeks. These men were seen by me a few weeks later, when leaving the country, and more than confirmed his statement. Two men showed me 190 ounces of amalgam (worth about $10 an ounce), which they had taken out between July 15 and August 25. Authentic accounts of still larger earnings could be easily given.

On the other hand, there were some unfortunates who, either from lack of skill or from poor luck in selecting their ground, were able to make hardly anything. The gold on the beach is very fine and easily lost. Copper plates, mercury and the chemicals needed by an amalgamator were scarce and difficult to obtain at any price. Boards covered with silver dollars were commonly used as a substitute for copper plates, and many rockers were constructed with nothing better than pieces of blankets or other rough cloth for catching the gold.

The gold is not evenly distributed throughout the sand, but lies in a thin, double layer, of a dark red color, called "ruby sand," which constitutes the "pay streak." In some cases this crops out through the surface, but it is more commonly four or five feet below it; and a great deal of driftwood must often be removed before the gold is uncovered. Even in the pay streak the distribution is very uneven, or, as the miners express it, "the beach is spotted."

The pay streak has been worked to the water's edge. How far it may extend under the sea no one can guess. It is also uncertain how far it runs back under the tundra. The Esquimaux Mining Company has installed a pump, has begun sluicing the tundra and is taking out pay dirt for more than a hundred feet from its edge. They state that with three men shovelling, at the end of their first day's run of ten hours, with incidental delays of about three hours, they cleaned up $300. They expect to do much better when the plant is fairly in operation. Some of those who have prospected the tundra are doubtful whether gold will ever be successfully taken out of it; but, either through faith or excitement, it has been staked as far back from the shore as the eye can see.

In addition to the rockers on the beach, there were over half a dozen sluice boxes in operation in the early part of September, which were reported to be doing well. One of these has been cleaning up $300 a day per man, according to a report which appears to be authentic.

### THE SEASON'S OUTPUT.

A conservative estimate may be made by calculating that the output from the beach for this season will be equivalent to the production from the labor of 1,000 men working thirty days at an average profit of $25 a day, or a total of $750,000.

Such records of the temperature as were kept at Cape Nome last winter show rather more than the ordinary disagreement among thermometers. According to one of the most reliable records the coldest day in the district last year was November 29, when the temperature fell to 56 degrees below zero. The majority of those who attempted to keep a record are of the opinion that the most extreme temperature was between 50 and 60 degrees, though one observer states that he experienced weather as severe as 69 degrees. The climate is very moist and the effect of the low temperature is proportionately felt. In the summer months clothing and other articles become quickly moulded unless frequently dried.

The sanitary condition of the camp at Cape Nome is very unfavorable. Nearly all the fresh water used comes from Snake River, which is more or less polluted by the camps on the creeks, even before it reaches the town. It is used as a convenient dumping place for slops and sewage, as well as a source of water supply. When the tide is in the water is brackish. The creeks furnish good water, though the prevalence of malaria may be due to the vegetable growth through which all creek and river water filters. A company has been organized to supply the town with pure water next year. It will be brought through iron pipes from a spring four miles distant, at a pressure of seventy pounds to the inch. The promoters of this enterprise hope to begin work before winter sets in.

The drainage of the town is poor, and no attempt has been made to improve it artificially.

Most of the people are living in crowded tents, which are seldom in a cleanly condition. The best tents have board floors raised from the ground, but more frequently the flooring consists of a layer of boards or logs placed directly on the ground. In many there is no flooring whatever. The continuous rainfall keps both clothing and bedding damp, and there is seldom sunshine enough to dry them out.

### LITTLE SICKNESS.

In spite of the conditions there had been no deaths from sickness up to September 1, and not much serious illness. Besides a general tendency to malaria and rheumatism, the most prevalent disease has been an epidemic of diarrhœa, from which nearly every one has suffered more or less. Up to September 4 there were only twelve cases of typhoid fever, though sixteen more developed during the following week.

The only hospital in August was located in tents erected on the sand of the beach, with a layer of boards for flooring. The Rev. Mr. Wirt, a Congregational missionary, has been given the custody of the hospital fund, and he has gone to "the States" to secure necessary supplies and assistance. It is expected that a hospital, to cost $5,000, will be opened this fall. The military hospital in the new Government barracks has just been completed. It contains twelve beds, a dining room, dispensary, etc. The Government has furnished medicine and attendance to the destitute.

The prices of all kinds of merchandise have been high all summer, and will probably be increased when winter sets in. The following table shows August quotations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canned fruits | | 3 for $1 00 |
| Canned milk | | 3 for 1 00 |
| Canned meats | | $0 50 to 75 |
| Fresh potatoes | pound. | 10 |
| Onions | pound. | 10 |
| Sugar | pound. | 20 |
| Apples | dozen. | 1 00 |
| Oranges | dozen. | 1 00 to 2 00 |
| Coffee | pound. | 50 |
| Flour | sack. | 3 00 |
| Bread | loaf. | 20 |
| Lumber | thousand. | 125 00 |
| Coal | ton. | 40 00 |

The usual price of a cheap meal is $1 when fresh meat is not ordered. There has been a limited supply of mutton, beef and venison.

Serious warning should be given to the multitude who will attempt to find wealth here, with the usual imperfect conception of the conditions which exist and of the requirements essential to success. Figures given for this district require interpretation, and must not be understood to have the values ordinarily attached to them. Moreover, the conditions vary so rapidly that what is true to-day may be utterly false to-morrow; the best calculations are not reliable, and business chances are highly speculative.

Those who think of engaging in mining must be reminded that the country is already staked, and that the chance of obtaining valuable claims without paying for them is very remote. Only men of strong constitution, tremendous endurance, untiring energy and the most hopeful disposition, and who are willing to remain in the country for several years, are likely to succeed at gold mining in Alaska.

The country is already cursed with men who are not miners, and who depend on falling in with some lucky stampede which will give them the opportunity to stake and sell claims which they have no intention to thoroughly prospect. It is only by the rarest good luck that a man can return with a fortune in one year.

The possibility of working the beach next year is also complicated by the legal uncertainty as to the proprietary rights which will be allowed after a test case shall have been decided by the courts. The ground is staked by men who, if their claims are allowed, will prevent all others from working the beach in the way that has been done this year. A Government survey is needed to establish the location of the tide line, which is also in dispute.

# *GREAT APRIL EXPORTS.*

## THE TOTAL FOR LAST MONTH LARGER THAN IN ANY PRECEDING YEAR.

Washington, May 19 (Special).—The fiscal year 1900 continues to break all records in the matter of exportations. April is an example of this fact. The total exports in April, as just announced by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, are $118,926,507, which is $20,000,000 more than in any preceding year, $30,000,000 more than April of last year and double that of April, 1893. Never before has April, which is usually a light export month, reached the $100,000,000 mark in its exports.

Every branch of industry lends its aid to this increase. The total figures for the month of April have not yet been sufficiently analyzed to show the exact increase in each class, but an analysis of those for the month of March shows that agricultural exports in that month were $18,000,000 greater than in the corresponding month of last year; that manufactures were $8,000,000 in excess of the corresponding month of the preceding year; that products of the mine were nearly 50 per cent in excess of those of the corresponding month of 1899, while products of the forests, the fisheries and those grouped as miscellaneous all showed an increase. The advance in prices of cotton, corn, oats, wheat and provisions accounts in part for the increase in the value of agricultural exports, while there is also an increase in quantity exported, especially in cotton, and the advance in values also accounts in part for the great increase in exports of manufactures.

It is now apparent that in all the great classes of our exports the record of the year 1900 will exceed that of any earlier year. In the nine months ending with March exports of agricultural products were $15,000,000 greater than those of the corresponding months of 1899, manufactures were $70,000,000 greater than those of the same months in the preceding fiscal year, products of the mine exceeded those of the corresponding months of 1899 by 33 per cent, those of the forest showed a like increase, and fisheries and miscellaneous also showed a gain over the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, and with the phenomenal increase of $30,000,000 in April, 1900, as compared with April, 1899, it is quite apparent that the record of the year, which ends less than sixty days hence, will exceed that of any earlier year in our history.

The following table shows the value of the exports in April of each year from 1890 to 1900:

| April. | Value. | April. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | $63,495,791 | 1896 | 71,089,665 |
| 1891 | 70,906,976 | 1897 | 77,048,786 |
| 1892 | 75,954,962 | 1898 | 99,314,816 |
| 1893 | 59,873,846 | 1899 | 88,794,873 |
| 1894 | 64,124,812 | 1900 | 118,926,507 |
| 1895 | 65,255,845 | | |

# *TAMSEN'S JAIL BREAKER EXAMINED.*

## SAYS HE WENT TO A FUNERAL THE DAY OF THE SPRINGFIELD POSTOFFICE ROBBERY.

The examination of Harry Russell, accused of having robbed the safe in the postoffice at Springfield, Ill., on April 3, 1895, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. Frank Courtney, a hackman called by the defence, testified that on the day the safe was alleged to have been plundered in Springfield he drove Russell from Park-ave. and One-hundred-and-seventh-st. to a funeral at Calvary Cemetery.

Russell testified that on April 3, 1895, he attended the funeral of "Mickey" Maher. He had never been in Springfield, Ill., in his life. Cross-examined, Russell admitted that he escaped on July 4, 1895, from Ludlow Street Jail with Allen and Killoran, and that he had not seen either of them since. Russell also said that he returned from Europe thirteen months ago.

Abram J. Rose, counsel for the prisoner, introduced the record of the testimony given in the Carson and Yennie case to prove that the witness had admitted that they had mistaken Russell for Carson at the time of the first examination here, in 1896. Yennie and Carson have since been convicted for participation in the Springfield robbery. Allen and Killoran have not been recaptured. The examination will be finished on Tuesday next.

# *TRADE AND FINANCE ABROAD.*

During the last few days many articles have been published concerning coal production in America and Great Britain. Since January 11 last, when the probability of American coal being needed in Continental Europe was intimated, complete statistics have been furnished of the production of coal in 1899 throughout the world. The total production has reached 662,820,000 tons, and was divided as follows: Great Britain, 202,055,000 tons, or 31½ per cent; the United States, 196,406,000 tons, or 30 per cent; Germany, 131,000,000 tons, or 20 per cent. These three countries thus represent 80 per cent of the whole production of coal in the world. After them come Austria-Hungary, with 35,000,000 tons; France, with 31,500,000 tons; Belgium, with 22,000,000 tons; Russia, 13,000,000 tons, and the other countries with 34,000,000 tons, about, forming the balance of the grand total.

In his recent message on the reopening of the Honduran Congress President-General Sierra delivered his usual address, from which a satisfactory view of the commercial and agricultural condition of the republic can be summarized. He said that agriculture and trade have greatly developed in Honduras, thus bringing more comfort to all classes of people. The imports for last year, 1899, amounted to about $2,000,000, while the exports exceeded $5,000,000, which left a good trade balance in favor of the Central American republic. The products of the mining industry occupy the first place among the exports, inasmuch as mining enterprises had been recently undertaken, and others were under process of organization. The financial situation of the State was good also, since the internal debt on the July 31, 1899, was only $500,000; and the surplus of the fiscal year at the same date amounted to $827,000. Still, it cannot be overlooked that the external debt constitutes usually a great factor and a heavy burden in the budgets of most of the Spanish-American republics.

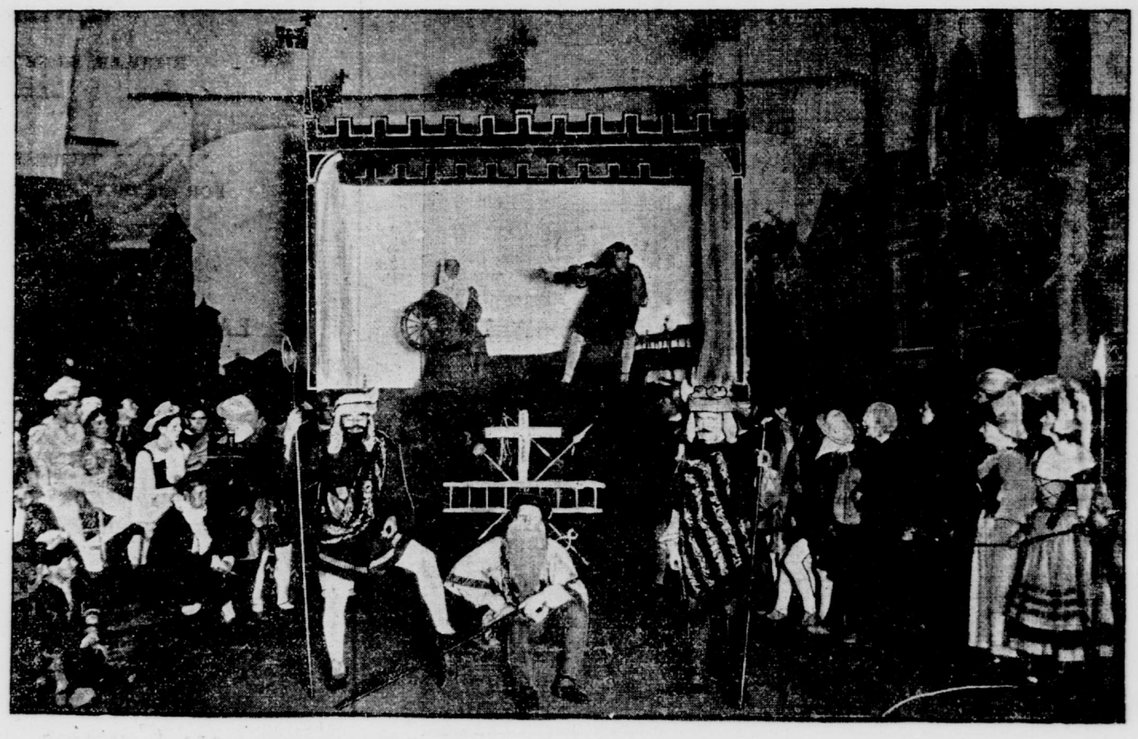
A commission has been appointed lately by the Minister of Mines in Russia to study the question relative to the freedom of the gold trade. An opinion in favor of the adoption of that freedom has been delivered by the Commission, which was aware of the difficulties to be met in regard to the sale of gold in Russia. The mines are located in Siberia, and spread over an immense extent of territory. There are only two laboratories where the ore extracted can and must be carried to be melted; one at Tomsk and the other at Irkutsk. To the parties who bring gold, the cash value is not paid on the spot. They receive bonds, the amount of which is payable only at six months' date, so that the gold-seekers are compelled to make two trips of several thousand miles. The taxation of gold in Siberia varies, according to the districts, from 3 to 10 per cent. There are other reasons of a fiscal nature which cause a portion of the Siberian mines to remain unworked. The Commission proposes therefore to increase the number of laboratories, to render free the trade in gold, and, thanks to the Trans-Siberian Railroad, soon to be finished, other facilities will be offered for the profitable exploitation of the rich Siberian gold mines.

# *THE MIRACLE PLAY AT YALE.*

## STUDENTS WILL PRESENT "THE SECOND SHEPHERD'S PLAY" FROM THE TOWNLEY CYCLE.

New-Haven, Conn., May 19 (Special).—On May 23 the newly organized Dramatic Association of Yale University will present "The Second Shepherd's Play," from the Townley cycle of miracle plays, and a dramatization of Chaucer's "Pardoner's Tale," made expressly for this occasion. The miracle play has been changed but little, and the association will reproduce very accurately one of the old English religious dramas. The stage is to represent a street in an English town, and the pageant on which the play is acted is dragged in before the group of peasants who have gathered to witness the performance. The situations in the play are distinctly humorous, but the piece ends with the announcement of the birth of Christ to the shepherds, the religious element thus asserting itself.

The students have worked hard in preparing the piece, and have been coached by Frank Lee Short, a member of the faculty of the School of Dramatic Arts of New-York. It has seemed to the association a better plan to present a serious piece of work of historical and literary value than to give, as is so often the custom, a burlesque or farce. That the play will be an event in the college year is already assured, and the rehearsals indicate an excellent performance.



DRESS REHEARSAL OF THE YALE MIRACLE PLAY.
To be presented on May 23.

# *PREPARING TO OBSERVE THE ECLIPSE.*

## SCIENTIFIC PARTIES AT WADESBORO, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., May 19 (Special).—In addition to the scientific party from Princeton University to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 28 at Wadesboro, N. C., a party from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, under the direction of Professor C. G. Abbott, has arrived on the scene, and is now engaged in making the necessary arrangements and adjusting instruments for photographs of the sun.

A telescope of 135 feet focal length, with a twelve-inch lens, will be used in taking photographs of the sun's corona, the plates used being thirty inches square. One thousand yards of canton flannel and canvas were used in making this instrument, which is said to be the only one of its kind in existence.

Other telescopes will be a thirty-eight foot instrument and four smaller telescopes for the purpose of catching glimpses of any possible unknown planets between Mercury and the sun.

Professor S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, will make visual observations of the eclipse through another large telescope.

The Yerkes Observatory, Wisconsin, will also be represented by a party of nine scientists, under the leadership of Professor George E. Hale. The Smithsonian Institution representatives have placed their instrument in position under suitable cover on the baseball grounds of the town. Wadesboro is near the centre of the path of totality of the eclipse and much interest will centre in the observations here.

# *THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.*

Fall River, Mass., May 19 (Special).—As yet there has been no call for the regulars at any price, consequently no cause for the mill men to consider any reduction in figures. Some have hinted that they would take a small amount of the regular goods, but their needs are not such as to warrant any offer. They believe that with a stock of something like 800,000 pieces on hand and chances of a further accumulation at an early date the Selling Committee cannot hope to hold off much longer. This opinion is shared by those manufacturers who are inclined to be weak-kneed at every slight indication of a depression, but those who are firm in their support of the committee are still confident that there will be a revival of business before a cut in prices is necessary. Most of the mills are still engaged on contracts, and a great deal of the stock on hand will be delivered. They continue to pay their dividends, and as long as those conditions keep up there will be no complaint from stockholders. They contend that buyers anticipated their wants some time ago and bought largely, and that the present falling off is only a natural one. Everybody is well supplied at present, and when a change is made it will be one that will take care of the production at a satisfactory price. The dulness may continue for some little time, but business is bound to pick up, and they prefer to put some stock in storehouses to selling at a reduced rate. Regulars are quoted at 3½ cents and odds on a 5½-cent basis, and the market is quiet and firm at those figures.

# CONNECTICUT INTERESTS.

## DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS HOPE FOR HARMONY—WORK IN SUPPRESSING GAMBLING.

Hartford, Conn., May 19 (Special).—The coming political event is the meeting of the Democratic State Convention for the choice of delegates to the National Convention. For the first time in many years a State convention of one of the great parties has been called outside of the "convention cities," Hartford and New-Haven, and the Democrats will meet in Waterbury, June 6. The preliminary arrangements have been made, and during their making Melbert B. Cary, of Ridgefield, who has been chairman of the State Central Committee since the campaign of 1896, resigned, and there will be a contest for the succession, possibly a struggle for the possession of the organization between the gold and the silver men. Mr. Cary is optimistic in his letter of resignation, calling attention to the fact that in the last Governorship campaign the Republican plurality in the State was cut down from 53,000 to 17,000, and feels greatly encouraged because the Democrats of the State are united, "the differences of opinion which existed four years ago having been practically eliminated by the logic of events, new issues having arisen" upon which the coming battle is to be fought. He does not mention what those new issues are to be.

Alexander Troup, of the Democratic National Committee, still has his grip upon the organization of the party, however, and the issue of issues with him is the silver issue, according to the teaching of Colonel Bryan. He is still belligerent, and warns all who do not agree with that issue to go into the Republican party. There is apparently not much interest in the convention so far as delegates are concerned. The Governorship candidacy is beginning to make itself manifest, and ex-United States Treasurer Daniel R. Morgan is out for it, not having been satisfied with the campaign he made two years ago. Homer S. Cummings, the law partner of Samuel Fessenden, the Republican leader in Stamford, has been mentioned in connection with the Governorship, and he is looked upon by some of the Democrats as a man likely to make inroads upon the strength of George P. McLean, who will probably be the Republican candidate, on account of the recent contest in the Republican party. This is a futile hope, as the Republicans at the ballot box in this State have uniformly forgotten all differences in the party and given loyal support to the nominees, and there is no indication that they would do otherwise this year.

### DENTISTRY IN POLITICS.

The State Dental Association, which held its annual meeting in this city on Tuesday, had the shadow of political influences over it to such an extent that the real object of the meeting was almost lost sight of. The troubles which have grown out of the appointment of Dr. Charles B. Baker, of Bridgeport, upon the State Dental Commission were uppermost in the minds of the members, and it took a secret session of four hours before they were aired to such an extent that they may safely be considered out of the way, in an official sense, although the wounds of the contest will be some time in healing. Dr. Baker was first appointed upon the Commission by Governor Cooke, and it has been alleged that a political pull was behind the appointment. Shortly after his appointment there arose a scandal in the profession, which concerned the writing of letters by Dr. Baker which were decidedly unprofessional in the manner in which they handled other and honored members of the profession. These letters brought about the investigation by the dental association, which resulted in the doctor being dropped from the association. A committee of the association waited upon Governor Lounsbury soon after his inauguration and urged him not to reappoint Dr. Baker, on the ground that he was not acceptable to the majority of the dentists of the State outside of the association, and wholly unacceptable to the association, from which he had been dropped. He was reappointed, to the utter astonishment of the committee, and a committee of the association was chosen to formulate legislation to remedy the evil of political appointments to the Commission and to deal with the subject generally. The report of this committee was the topic of the four hours' secret session this week. The report recommended legislation which should require that the Governor appoint from a list submitted by the association, and this was agreed to. The body of the report, which criticised the acts of the Commissioners individually, was fought over, some of the Commissioners being in the convention, and after successive attempts to break the force of the report by amendments the association sustained it, the session ending with many bitter feelings. The report was not made public, but the principal recommendations and criticisms leaked out. The Commission was scored mercilessly for charging $25 for an examination fee for applicants for certificates, and it was alleged that the fees paid in were not turned into the treasury of the State, but constituted the compensation of the Commission. As thirty-two applicants were examined in two days, it was thought that the Commissioners were making a very neat thing of it.

### COLONEL COOLEY'S DEATH.

In connection with dentistry in the State, and in fact with the whole country, the death of Samuel A. Cooley, of this city, this week has much interest. It was Colonel Cooley who was a close friend of Dr. Horace Wells, and on the occasion that Dr. Wells first inhaled nitrous oxide gas and had a tooth extracted without pain, laying the foundation for the great science of anæsthesia, Colonel Cooley volunteered to submit to a like operation, and was therefore the first lay patient to be operated upon under anæsthesia in the world. He was always proud of the fact and had a large collection of literature in relation to the contest that continued between the friends of Dr. Wells and Dr. Morton, who administered sulphuric ether to produce anæsthesia in the Massachusetts General Hospital at about the same time. Colonel Cooley had not lived in Hartford for some years, but was while in the city one of its well known characters, and at one time chief of the old Volunteer Fire Department.

### THE BRADLEY COURT MARTIAL.

The Bradley court martial, which had been adjourned for a long time, has again made its appearance and witnesses for the defence have been upon the stand this week, each of them solemnly declaring that the witnesses against Captain Bradley were drunk, while the Captain himself was perfectly sober, at the time of the trouble under consideration. As the trial will cost the State between $2,000 and $5,000, the more variety there is in the testimony the more interest the people will get out of it. It is laying up a heap of trouble for the National Guard at the next session of the Legislature.

### WORK OF THE LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

The Law and Order League of the State, the bane of professional gamblers and illegal liquor selling, held its annual meeting this week, and the report of the secretary, Samuel P. Thrasher, shows an unusual amount of business in the line of what may be called large transactions. The most notable of them was the raid on the pool selling tent at the Charter Oak Park races in September, when all the proprietors were heavily fined, and the impression of activity on the part of the league made so vivid that the Meriden races were declared off, in the fear that pool selling would run against hard luck in that city. The report calls attention to the indirect influence of the league, which compels obedience to the law, and which prevents many gambling establishments from operation simply by its existence. The methods of the league in procuring evidence have not always met with approval, but that it holds a heavy club over the disorderly cannot be disputed, and it has the moral and financial support of the people of the State, as a whole.

### HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS' MEETING.

The homœopathic physicians in council on Thursday agreed with the New-Haven Medical Society (old school) in demanding protection for physicians in court, and asking for legislation that shall relieve them from revealing professional secrets upon the witness stand, placing them upon the same ground the legal profession occupies. Dr. Adelaide Lambert, of Waterbury, was elected president of the State association, the first time a woman physician has been so honored.

# *NEW STUDIO OPENED.*

Mme. Torpadie-Bjorksten opened her new studio in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon, with a musical by her pupils, Mrs. Haberg-Hall, Mrs. Grenville Luelling, Miss Nellie Wright and Miss Sadie Van Praag.


H. C. F. KOCH & Co.
125TH STREET WEST.

PROFITABLE READING

in every line of this announcement. Each offering must be right in style and quality, and more than right in price, or it would not find a place here—these values merely representatives of hundreds of others equally matchless:

A Sale of Misses' Underwear at a Reduction of One-Third on Prices existing elsewhere.

MISSES' GOWNS of good quality muslin, Mother Hubbard Yoke of tucks, neck and sleeves finished with cambric ruffle, 2 - 5 yrs, 33c; 6 - 14 yrs, 43c

MISSES' GOWNS of cambric, yoke with fine tucks and hemstitching; also muslin, tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery, 2 - 5 yrs, 49c; 6 - 14 yrs, 65c

MISSES' GOWNS of fine muslin, yoke with fine tucks and embroidered insertions, neck and sleeves finished with embroidered ruffle, 2 - 5 yrs, 59c; 6 - 10 yrs, 69c; 11 - 14 yrs, 79c

MISSES' SKIRTS of muslin, with tucks and cambric hemstitched ruffle, 2½ - 8 yrs, 25c; 9 - 14 yrs, 35c

MISSES' SKIRTS of muslin, umbrella flounce with embroidered ruffle, 2½ - 8 yrs, 45c; 9 - 14 yrs, 55c

MISSES' SKIRTS of fine muslin, umbrella flounce, trimmed with insertion and ruffle of embroidery; also cambric, deep flounce with two insertions and ruffle of torchon lace, 2½ - 5 yrs, 75c; 6 - 10 yrs, 85c; 11 - 14 yrs, 98c

CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC BODY SKIRTS with tucks and embroidered ruffle, 6 mos. to 3 yrs. . . . . 45c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of muslin plain hem and tucks, 2 - 5 yrs, 12c; 6 - 12 yrs, 19c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of muslin, with tucks and cambric ruffle, edged with lace, 2 - 5 yrs, 19c; 6 - 12 yrs, 25c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of muslin, trimmed with tucks and ruffle of embroidery, 2 - 5 yrs, 23c; 6 - 14 yrs, 29c

MISSES' CORSET COVERS of fine cambric, square neck edged with embroidery. . . . 25c

MISSES' CORSET COVERS of cambric, French shape, low neck, trimmed with embroidery; also with insertion and edge of torchon lace. . . . . 45c

CHILDREN'S GUIMPES of lawn, yoke of tucks and embroidered insertion, neck and sleeves edged with embroidery, 2 to 12 yrs. . . . 59c

CHILDREN'S GUIMPES of fine quality lawn, entire yoke of hemstitched tucks, neck and sleeves edged with embroidery, 2 to 12 yrs. 79c

Tempting Values in Summer Suits and Skirts.

$8.98, well worth $15.00; LADIES' SUITS of white and colored French Lawns and Organdies, daintily trimmed with lace and ribbons.

$4.98, regularly $10.00. LADIES' SUITS of polka dot Lawns, blouse front and French back, skirts with ruffle, waists on fitted linings, drop skirts of white lawn.

$2.25. LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of denim, fan-plaited lapped seams, others embroidered.

$4.98. LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of French Piques or natural Linens, tailor-made, with cluster plaits at seams and back.

$3.50. LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of Holland Linen, made with 32 tucks and flare flounce, others with strapped seams, fan plaited.

$1.98. LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of good quality Piques, trimmed with Hamburg insertions; also Linen or Duck, gored or flounce effects.

Unequalled Attractions in Millinery.

The Trimmed:

LADIES' FINE TRIMMED HATS—a closing sale. Our entire stock divided into 3 prices; formerly $10.00 to $25.00, now 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00

"THE LADYSMITH," the newest, swellest and coolest idea in ladies' hats; of lightest stitched straw, helmet shape, convertible into many shapes by bending brim, bound and trimmed with fine cloth in various colors including Khaki; exclusive dealer's price $4.00; for Monday and Tuesday . . . . 1.48

The Untrimmed:

LADIES' AND MISSES' FANCY STRAW BRAID HATS, hand made on wire frames, double brims; large variety of shapes, including Short Back Sailors, black, white and all desirable colors, for two days . . . . . 39c

LADIES' FRENCH PANAMA SHORT BACK SAILORS, the most desirable shape of the season, in a variety of crowns, never sold for less than 98 cents; for two days . . . . . 49c

Stirring Values in High Grade Ribbons.

HEAVY CORD EDGE DOUBLE FACE HEMSTITCHED TAFFETA RIBBON, white and colors, including newest pastel shades, 3½ inches wide; now on sale on Sixth avenue for 19c. and 22c. per yard, for 2 days . . . . . 15c

200 PIECES WHITE TAFFETA RIBBON, 4¼ inches wide, six rows of hemstitching through centre, selling elsewhere for 48c. per yard, for 2 days 25c

ALL-SILK SATIN BACK BLACK VELVET RIBBON, the scarcest and most desirable ribbon to-day—less than import price.

| No. | Width. | Per yd. | Per pc. 10 yds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2, | ½ in., | 6c | 55c |
| 4, | ⅞ in., | 8c | 75c |
| 5, | 1 in., | 10c | 95c |
| 7, | 1¼ in., | 12c | 1.15 |
| 9, | 1¾ in., | 15c | 1.45 |
| 12, | 2¼ in., | 19c | 1.85 |
| 16, | 2¾ in., | 25c | 2.45 |
| 22, | 3¼ in., | 29c | 2.85 |

Extraordinary Price Cuts in Household Linens.

HEAVY FINE IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK, regularly 69c. per yd . . . . . 45c

FINE ALL LINEN SCOTCH TABLE DAMASK, regularly 95c. per yd. . . . . 69c

DINNER SIZE NAPKINS of fine Irish linen, regularly 3.50 per doz. . . . . 2.49

DINNER SIZE NAPKINS of extra heavy double super Satin Damask, regularly $5.00 per doz. . . . . 2.98

LARGE SIZE HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, ALSO TURKISH BATH TOWELS, regularly $1.89 per doz. . . . . 1.50

FRINGED OR HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, ALSO TURKISH BATH TOWELS, regularly $3.75 per doz. . . . . 2.75

COTTON SHEETS and PILLOW CASES of extra quality muslin at less than present cost of material:

| SHEETS, Size. | Hemmed. | Hemst'd. |
|---|---|---|
| 63x90 ins., | 45c | 53c |
| 81x99 ins., | 60c | 69c |
| 90x90 ins., | 62c | 70c |
| 90x99 ins., | 69c | 79c |
| PILLOW CASES. | | |
| 45x38½ ins., | 14c | 18c |
| 50x38½ ins., | 15c | 20c |
| 54x38½ ins., | 16c | 22c |

FULL SIZE SATIN MARSEILLES OR CROCHET BEDSPREADS, good quality, regularly $2.00 . . . . . 1.39

EXTRA LARGE SIZE BEDSPREADS, with or without fringe, regularly $2.50 . . . . 1.75

Big Reductions in Furniture.

25 SIDEBOARDS of solid oak, well made and finely finished, with carved top and large French plate glass, regularly $26.25. . . . . 15.95

BOOKCASES of quartered oak or mahogany finish, single or double door, regularly $21.50 13.95

LARGE COUCHES, deep tufted, well made, covered in imported velours, regularly $19.50. . . . . 10.95

50 BUREAUS, white enamelled, well made and finished, with large bevel plate mirror, regularly $17.50 . . . . . 10.95

RATAN COUCHES, large, strong, and durable, for summer use, regularly $9.75. . . . 5.95

50 CHIFFONIERS of solid oak, well made and finished, with large bevelled plate glass, top drawers with swell front, regularly $9.45 . . . . . 5.95

125th Street West, between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.



Johnson's Digestive Tablets

FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

For Lodge Suppers and High Livers.

"There is another use of Johnson's Tablets, that, though not strictly physiological, will still be of value as long as human nature continues as degenerate as at present. Men will attend lodge suppers, wine parties, etc., where all sorts of rich foods are taken. The *Papoid* in Johnson's Tablets appears especially powerful as a digestant of just such food. Croquettes, salads, game, are powerfully acted upon by this agent. Especially is this the case with that intractable delicacy, lobster. Lobster in any form is digested with remarkably rapidity. Even when lobster and milk have been taken together, and the result is a hard compact mass of casein, these tablets will disintegrate it in a very short time. To these good livers, therefore, we can allow an indulgence in their favorite food if they slip a few of these tablets into the vest pocket before setting out for the 'lodge,' and swallow them as soon they finish eating."

—*Extract from Medical Journal.*